## WASHINGTON

A Bill Authorizing the Government to Purchase Raw Cotton Introduced in the Senate.

Debate on the Civil Service Bill in the House.

The Telegraph and the Whiskey Ring in League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1869. Meeting of the Senate Finance Committee.
The Senate Finance Committee had a meeting this
morning and considered nominations for Collector of
Customs at New Orleans, and Collector and Assessor a, without taking final action. The discussion of uancial matters occupied most of the time, but no efinite results were reached as to what plan the ommittee will adopt towards furnishing the Senate

The Virginia Reconstruction Committee.
The committee appointed by the conference of sizens from different parts of Virginia, which met at Richmond on December 31, arrived here to-day. It consists of A. H. H. Stuart, chairman; Messrs. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburg; James F. of Bedford; W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville; ndham Roberts, of Washington county; W. S. en, of Halifax; John B. Baldwin, of Augusta; on, of Richmond, and J. F. Slaughter, of The object of the committee in visiting inia can be restored to the Union. The action e committee will conclude nothing, as it is to be nbmitted to a convention of delegates elected by he people, proposed to be held in Richmond on the

t which they formally organized. The proceedalthough the programme is considered settled. The keeping a quorum of their body here until something have pledged themselves to allow no discouraging and persistent pursuit of the object in view. No changes will be made in the committee, a letter having been received from Windham Robertson that. committee will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock and cmain in full session until Wednesday of next week, when probably all but a quorum will go home, with the understanding that some will return and relieve shose here on duty, thus keeping constantly in ses-sion, prepared to take advantage of any circumtance which may arise towards accomplishing the

Reconstruction of Georgia.

The Senate Jadiciary Committee is said to stand three to four in favor of reconstructing Georgia. No meeting was held to-day, and it is believed no action will be taken till Wednesday next on Senator Ed-

The Treasury Department has just received the uli details of the attack on Clarksville, Texas, and the murder of Inspectors Phelps and Hammond The party which committed the crime was composed Mexico. Phelps was shot in the head and had ten abs in other parts of his body, and Han dy shows five knife wounds, any one of which sons deeds the gang recrossed the Rio Grande into fexico. The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed communication to the Secretary of War, calling his attention to the outrage and requesting that, as Texas is still under military government, measures may be taken to bring the assassins to justice and to guard against the repetition of similars acts of vio-lence. The authorities of the Treasury have ascertained that this crime was committed in the interest aph companies are in league with the whiskey Telegrams that were sent from here to officer as and internal revenue at New Orleans were known to outside parties almost as soon as they were put on the wires, and despatches from officers n New Orleans in reference to affairs in Texas were known to members of the whiskey ring here before have been adopted by the War Department to secure on duty along the Rio Grande.

Some indignation was aroused in the Treasury
Department by the speech of Mr. E. B. Washburne on
economy in the administration of the government.
Mr. Washburne, it seems, stated that the Treasury Department recklessly expended in the erection of government buildings \$605,000 over and above the appropriation made by Congress last session, whereupon he proceeded to denounce such wild extravagance in the strongest terms. The Treasury authorities say, in reply to this, that they have not gone beyond the amount appropriated; on the other hand, a small balance remains to the credit of the appropriation. Work has been suspended in all cases where the appropriation is exhausted. They aftrm, pesides, that \$300,000 of the \$665,000 referred to is ntended for works that have not yet been commenced, and, therefore, cannot be expended, the appropriations being deemed too small to justify the encement of the buildings. The Treasury off-ay that their case is peculiarly hard when viewed from Mr. Washburne's standpoint. Congress, they say, authorizes the erection of buildings and orders estimates to be made therefor, and then abuses them for demanding such large appropriations.

The Alleged Alaska Fraud. The Committee on Public Expenditures had a session to-day, but did not examine any witnesses. Colonel Martin, who seems to have been at the bot-tom of the stories about corruption in connection with the Alaska purchase, has failed thus far to answer the committee's summons to appear. Mr. Noah, correspondent of the New York Democrat, has

The Moorhead Tariff Bill. The Ways and Means Committee were in session again to-day and discussed the amendments to be proposed in Committee of the Whole to Moorhead's Tariff bill. Several amendments were proposed, but pending their consideration the committee ad-

The Busteed Investgation.

The sub-committee of the judiciary examined two witnesses to-day, John A. Cuthbert and Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala. Cuthbert was clerk of the court over which Busteed presided in Alabama, and his testimony related to the manner in which the records of the court were kept. The prosecution relied to a great extent upon the testimony of these two witnesses to prove the charges against Busteed, but it is said they failed to do so to-day. A few more witnesses remain to be produced for the pros-ecution, when the case for the defence will be

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is observed here by the display of flags from the public buildings and hotels, that is all.

Claims for Salvage.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the House to-day the claim of the officers and crew of the United States steamer De Soto for salvage against the United States steamer Leviathan. He says the claim was presented to the War Department, but there was no appropriation for the payment of it. The Secretary suggests that it be made a matter of inquiry as to whether the public advantage would not be pro-moted by a repeal of the statute allowing salvage to called upon to pay for services rendered its own vos-

sels in distress by its own officers and crews. The subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Charges Against a New York Collector. The charges against Collector O'Callahan, of the Ninth district of New York, have been received at the Interial Revenue Department. Copies of the charges vere furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Fernando Wood, the latter having requested a copy.

The International Pacific Railroad. Information has been received that the Texas Con-vention his passed an ordinance giving the right the eastern to the western border of that State, and road; the pad to be completed within six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the International line from Cairo to San Blas on the Pacific tion of dividing the State.

The New York Naturalization Frauds.

The Rosenberg fraudulent naturalization case, which has ben certified from the Circuit of New York to the supreme Court of the United States, will soon be argued. The select committee examining already takes testimony enough to make 800 printed octavo pages The sub-committee will visit several parts of the State in prosecution of their inquiries.

Supervisor Creery, of the Louisiana district, is still in this city engaged in the investigation of frauds recenty discovered by him in that State. He will return ina few days to New Orleans.

Internal Revenue Storekeepers.

Fifty internal revenue Storekeepers were appointed for New York, who are not assigned to duty, as there is as jet no demand for their services. A sufficient number has been appointed for all other sections throughout the country, excepting the Fourth Kentucky district. Many of those who have

The Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky,
Brevet Briggier General Burbanks has been relieved from duy as Assistant Commissioner of the
Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Kentucky, and Brevet Colonel B. P. Runkle, major of the Forty-fifth infantry (Veteran Reserves), is ordered to that duty,

John D. Magli, of Georgetown, who was nomi-nated yesterda for Customs Collector of that port, is backed by many influential parties and will Henorably Discharged.
It was recenty stated that Lucius F. Rolfe had

heen arrested of the charge of presenting a fraudu-lent claim against the Treasury Department. He had a hearing te-day before United States Commis-sioner Brown, who honorably discharged him. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Roads

argument for and against the construction of a bridge across Connecticut river, which it is generally believed will be reported in favor of. A cable despatch states that the system of a penny postage letween Great Britain and this country is advocated by a large number of the on. This is gratifying to Postmaster General Ran-dall, who lavors cheap rates of international postage. In negotiating the present postal convention with Great Britain, which went into operation the 1st of January inst., the United States office proposed and of January inst., the United States omce proposed and urged a further reduction of the international letter rate of postage, but without success, the British omce declining any reduction. Important reductions of postage to Great Britain and the countries on the lowest practicable standard. The members of Par-liament and the British public who favor this impor-tant postal reform should therefore memorialize their own government on the subject, as the opposi-tion of the British Post Office to a cheaper rate of postage is the only obstacle to the accomplishment

The following motions were disposed of in the Su-

Same vs. King. No. 331. Same vs. McManon. Motions to dismiss were argued.

No. 361. Elvans vs. McClean, in error, to the District Court of West Virginia. On motion of Edwin M. Stanton the writ of error was dismissed, without prejudice to the plaintiff in error, and to sue out a

prejudice to the plaintiff in error, and to sue out a new writ.

No. 416. Coyle et al. vs. Allen et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 15. Edmonson et al. vs. Boundine. Motion argued by Mr. Stanbery. No. 417. Steamer Union and cargo vs. United States. No. 418. Schooner John Williams and cargo vs. United States. No. 419. The schooner Thereas and cargo vs. United States. No. 420. Schooner Jane and cargo vs. United States. No. 420. Schooner Jane and cargo vs. United States. Appeals from District Court for the district of Florids, docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Ashron.

Court for the district of Florids, docketed and dismissed on motion of Mr. Ashton.

No. 181. Dennison vs. Ping et al.; appeal from Circuit Court of Louisiana, dismissed.

No. 179. Bark Grapeshof, George Law, claimant, vs. Masset; motion to dismiss argued in part and further argument postponed to next Friday.

No. 21. Green vs. Van Buskirk. No. 32. Tillinghast vs. same; argument of these causes was continued by John K. Porter, Esq.

The argument in the case of Geo.W. White et al.—an original case in equity—has been fixed by the Supreme Court for the first day in February. This suit involves many important questions in connection with the disposal of Texas bonds in that State during the rebellion.

Personal.

General Frank Blair arrived here yesterday from New York, and is visiting his father-in-law, Admiral Lee. The General expects to leave here for St. Louis in the early part of next week to attend to his duties as government commissioner of the Pacific Rail-road, and his visit to the East is only for the purpose of spending the holidays with his family.

Major General John A. Rawlins has returned to the city from Connecticut. The General's health seems to be rather better than it was when he went away before the holidays.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1869. CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont in relation to

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of VI., presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont in relation to reciprocity of trade with Canada, upon which he said he desired to make some remarks hereafter. The resolution takes the ground that the matter should be regulated by Congress instead of by treaty. RECORDER OF DEEDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. On motion of Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa, the Senate took up, amended and passed the bill to regulate the appointment of a Recorder of Deeds and Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia.

MT. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Pattersov, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia. And a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTON PLANTERS.

M. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of cotton in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The bill provides that, after the ist of July next, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to burchase all raw oction grown after the passage of this bill, when the same shall be delivered at any railway station making direct running communication with the port of New York, at twenty cents per pound for uplands, and thirty cents for sea Island, provided it be in good merchantable order and put up in bales of 400 pounds each. The purchasers are to be made through the internal revenue officers. Cotton so sold shall be exempt from tax, but if sold to other parties than agents of the United States shall pay a tax of three cents per pound. The cotton purchased by the government shall be sold in New York at a price not less than five cents per pound in advance of the purchase price, not reckoning the expenses of transportation, storage, &c., as part of the latter; but manufacturers of cotton within the United States shall be

per pound upon all cotton used by them, and a full report of all transactions under the foregoing provisions shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of every regular session.

RAILROAD LANDS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

JUBLEDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

furnished to the engineer and oronance of the army.

HOME FOR SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

Mr. COLS, (rep.) of Cal., presented the petition of A. M. Kennday, agent of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, asking the establishment of branch of the Soldiers' Home for the Pacific coas admitting soldiers who served in Mexico on the same footing with those soldiers who have serve continuously twenty years. Referred to the Militan Committee.

On motion of Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, the Senate took up and after a brief debate passed the bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coos Bay to Rooseburg Oregon.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., a bill to confirm the title to certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and

assed.

RPLIEF OF MRS. MURPHY. OF ALABAMA.

The morning hour having expired the bill for the citef of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Ala.. again came in for consideration.

The morning hour having expired the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Ala., again came up for consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., being entitled to the floor, said that the bill seemed to him so obviously just that he could not understand why the Senators opposed it. Mrs. Murphy having been always a loval citizen of the United States was clearly entitled to payment for her property taken by the overnment for a public use; and whoever wished to have her claim rejected on the ground that if it and others like it were allowed their amount would be greater than the people could afford to pay, should be prepared to say that the bonds of the government should be repudiated on the same grotinds. The obligations to pay the bonds rested merely on a contract, but the obligation to pay for property in such a case fast this rested on higher grounds—an express constitutional provision. It had been objected to this claim that the property taken was in an enemy's country. But this was not the fact. Decatur was within the lines of the United States army, and the authority of the government had been already re-established there. In reply to the argument made against the bill on the ground that Mrs. Murphy, being a citizen and resident of Alabama, must necessarily have been a public enemy, he cited the declaration of a prominent republican (Governor Morton) in September. 1885, that the war was waged to suppress an insurrection of individuals, not of States, and that such individuals who participated in that insurrection were personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy, he and the such individuals who participated in that insurrection were personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy, he was a citizen of the United States, whose property, having been taken for public use, should be paid for, the fact of her loyalty increased her citizenship or made her claim stronger than the claim of a citizen of who had not been loyal.

Mr. Hendricks declined to discuss the merits of any other claim than the one before the Senate. The fi

inances of the government than any other that would be likely to come up this session, and he thought if the object of the Senate were to make the war odious and dispose of its own intelligence and integrity the object could be at ained by passing the bill. In 1884, when her properly was destroyed, the claimant was a citizen of Alabama—a portion of the country which had previously been proclaimed by the President to be in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., remarked that what the President in his proclamation had said was not that Alabama was in insurrection, but there was an insurrection.

President in his procushment may said was an insurrection.

Mr. Conflicts had once heard a judge say that a
contract for the said of a horse applied to his head,
his tail and the whole of him, and by a parity of
reasoning he supposed that when a State, or a country, or any entire geographical thing was named, the
whole of it was hamed.

Mr. Hows asked him whether, if a newspaper paragraph should state that the smallpox had broken
out in the State of New York it must be understood
that it prevalled throughout the whole State; if
not, whether an insurrection might not break out in
a State without involving the whole State;
Mr. Consulva supposed this question to be meant
for a pleasantry, and thought that as such it must
have some merit, because it made the Senator from
ladiana (Mr. Hendricks) laugh. He repeated that
the President's proclamation, with the force given to
it by the decisions of the Supreme Court, had the effect of making the whole of the State of Alabama
enemy's territory. No valid claim could be made

PERSON, (rep.) of N. H., Ioliowed in Capacitae bill.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., asked Senators Patterson, or Frelinghuysen or Conkling, to state distinctly what law they relied upon to authorize the taking of the property of Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that it was taken, he supposed, under the military law, which in time of war authorizes either party to take the property necessary in order to carry out the objects of the war.

Mr. Davis asked the same gentlemen, or either of them, to give a categorical answer to the question, whether, upon the theory that the States in insurrec-

them, to give a categorical answer to the question, whether, upon the theory that the States in insurrection were the enemy's territory, the property of Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee, or of Judge Wayne, a citizen of Georgia, situated in the District of Columbia, was liable to be seized during the war as Mrs. Murphy's property had been seized.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that that case would be parallel with the case of a Mr. Graham, previously citted by him, who had been refused payment by the War Department for certain sugar of his taken in New Orieans for the use of the army, and he saw no reason why Andrew Johnson should be treated differently; and, by way of further reply, he asked Mr. Davis whether Mr. Johnson, because of his toyalty, would be entitled to payment for property destroyed in battle?

Davis whether Mr. Johnson, because of his loyalty, would be entitled to payment for property destroyed in battle?

Mr. Davis answered that the Senator from New Hampshire, with the adroltness characteristic of the section he represented, had attempted to answer his question by asking another. (Laughter.) But he insisted upon a categorical answer.

Mr. Patterson said he had thought the question put by the Senator from Kentucky would be sufficiently answered by reminding him that the District of Columbia was not and had not been at any time proclaimed by the Fresident to be enemy's territory.

Mr. Davis said that the opponents of this bill had opposed it upon the ground that the law of nations, which regulates the rights and liabilities of citizens and subjects of nations at war with each other, applies to the case of the States in rebellion against the government of the United States; but the answer of Mr. Howard abandoned that ground, because if the law of nations applied here then Mr. Johnson and Judge Wayne, being citizens of an enemy's country, their property in the District of Columbia or elsewhere would be liable to confiscation.

PERSONAL BELLEY BILL.

Without acting on the bill the Senate took up and passed a bill for the relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, of North Carolina, and then, at four P. M., adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

 WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1869. Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the remonstrance of Thomas J. Bradley, President of the New York Knife Company, and other citizens of Waldron, N. Y., against any further increase of the

duty on imported steel. Mr. KELLY, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition and memorial of the sugar refiners of Philadelphia, ask-ing for a new classification of sugar for tariff pur-

ALLOWANCES TO POSTMASTERS. The House proceeded, as the business of the morn-ing nour on Friday, to the call of committees for bills of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. Ferry from the Post Office Committee on the 18th of December last, to allow Lewis D. Smith, Postmaster at Ionia, Mich., credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceed-ing \$1,801. After considerable discussion the bill was nassed.

assed. Mr. Lincoln, (rep), of N. Y., from the Post Office Dommittee, reported a bill to make an additional al-owance to Edward B. Hoag on a mail contract.

Passed.

Also a bill allowing compensation to Henry S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. John's, Mich., for money stolen from him belonging to the Post Office. Passed.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Mr. BARNES, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced s joint resolution directing that mail matter addressed to Brooklyn shall be forwarded through either of the three Post Offices within its corporate limits without additional postage. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Committee.

DITIES ON REFINED SUGARS.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of the leading sugar redners in New York for relief from the importation of West India and other refined sugars. The petition is signed by the Stuarts, Moller, Havemeyer, Bradish, Johnson and others, Relief From Diabellities.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. W. Best and Sam F. Phillips, one the clerk and the other the reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committees

April, 1868. After a brief explanation by Mr. Schenck the bill was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., the Naval Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. BROOSE reserved the right of making points of order on the various sections of the bill.
Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that that right might be reserved and exercised so as to increase the public excendition.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House at two o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ratburd, of New York, in the chair, on the Military Academy bill, an hour and a half being allowed for general de-

of New York, in the chair, on the Minitary Academy bill, an hour and a half being allowed for general debate.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of ill., addressed the committee in opposition to Mr. Jenekes? Civil Service bill, discussing the whole matter and declaring that he desired the business of this government to be discharged, with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and despatch, and upon the principle of scrapaous economy, and that the employes shall receive such compensation as will make them proof against dishonant to be bring about such a reform, but he was immovably opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office—a system so opposed to the genus and spirit of our institutions and our people, and retarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the constitution. In this connection he alluded to the debates upon giving a line tenure of office to the judges of the Supreme Court, showing the apprehension then entertained, and that the same danger was as much to be apprehended now as then. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power that is not liable to their decision, which is final and paramount to all other authority. He argued that the appointment of subordinates or the nominations for appointments are just as much the part of a duty of representatives as any other resting upon them, and that a share in those appointments is as much a time-honored right of the people as any they have givery administration was held responsible for the policy it nursued, and had, therefore, a right to unalimity in all of its departingns. He pictured the condition of the government at the breaking out of the rebellion, with all its smaller offices filled by secessionists of the deepest dye, who communicated to the enemy all the plans of the government and successfully thwarted our movements on every hand. He then argued that the heads of departinents had not time to investigate the charges of errors in subordinates and to follow out the technical and

country, one for military and the other for civil education, which schools would monopolize all avenues
of approach to the government, and might, in the
event of another war in this country, prove a most
formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of
those who died on their country's altar, that this
great government might be preserved republican in
form and republican in name, to see that the law
should never again adopt another code that would
make men less free.

After Mr. Logan had completed his speech, Mr.
ISCNESS, frep.) of R. L., replied, expressing his surprise that it should have been made without notice
and gait of order. The keynote of the gentleman's
speech had been that the bill greated oflicers with a
life tenure, and, therefore, should not be countemanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent, of an office should
hold it only during the smiclency of his
service, which was an entirely different thing.
In other words, it proposed that every person
in the service of the government should render to
the people an equivalent for his compensation.
What was there anti-republican or anti-democratic What was there in the power of the Vice President had no foundation power of the Vice President had no foundation power of the unit he would have no particle in the power of the Unit has president would

rious offices.
SHELLARARGER, (rep.) of Obio, inquired as to constitutional points involved in the bill; ler it was competent for Congress to provide a or a member of the Senate—for the Vice Presides, in fact, a member of the Senate, and would holding an office in the United States shall be a member of either House during his office.

Mr. JENGERS replied that there might be some difference of opinion as to whether the Vice President is a member of the Senate, but that that provision of the bill was of no particular importance. A commission could be appointed without the Vice President being a member of it, though he thought it eminently proper that the Vice President should be, he mently proper that the vice President should be, he having no official duty to perform except to preside over the Senate. As to Mr. Logan's criticism of the terms of office proposed in the bill, Mr. Jenekes asked that it should be contrasted with the present terms of office. Now appointments are made entirely by favor, merit being a secondary consideration. Patroage was at the root of all appointments, and the consequences of it were seen throughout the whole civil service. It was inherited from monarchical governments. The competitive examination in France was one of the fruits of the first republic. It was a decree of the constituent assembly, and not a decree of the King. In England, instead of its being the outgrowth of aristocracy, it had been established by an order of the Queen and Council. If such commission were appointed there would be no smuggling into great ports or into small ports. Revenue inspectors would have an incentive to perform their duties faithfully, and all persons dealing with the government would have assurance that they would be met by henest men, and not by plunderers and robbers. It was as an economical measure that the bull emanated from the Committee on Refrenchment. It had been attacked as a political measure by the gentleman from Illinots (Mr. Logan). As a political measure he (Mr. Jenekes) defended it, and claimed that it was one by which republican institutions could be more strengthened than by any other law of the last half century. For corruption it would substitute purit, for vensity honor. It would substitute purity, for vensity honor. It would substitute purity, for vensity honor. It would substitute purity, for vensity honor. It would severy one who served the republic in either arm of the military service. E would establish an esprit de corps which would resist all temptation and would lead every man holding a commission from the government to perform his duty strictly, honestly and patriotically.

man holding a commission from the government to perform his duty strictly, honestly and patriotically.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., said he intended to seek an early opportunity to discuss this measure, announcing, however, that he concurred generally with the views expressed by Mr. Logan. He believed the bill to be a mischievous one and altogether unworthy of becoming a law.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

General debate being closed, the Military Academy Appropriation bill was considered and ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates \$271,558. The committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1867.

Mr. Miller, (rep., of Pa., offered a resolution inquiring of the public printer the cause of delay in formshing the agricultural report for 1867, which was adopted.

SPIECH OF MR. BOYER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The House, at twenty minutes to four, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the cnair, on the President's Resage of 1867, and was addressed by Mr. Boyer in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefy to a speech made by Mr. Blame, of Maine, before the recess.

in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to a speech made by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, before the recess.

Mr. Böyen, (dem.) of Pa., admitted that the late Presidential election had decided, of course, that the republican party should continue to administer the government, but it had settled scarcely anything else. The election, in fact, had turned upon a false and imaginary issue, by which the republican party had succeeded in avoiding a direct verdict of the people upon the real question involved. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) had said that the election of General Grant had settled the financial question. Settled it how? By what party had it ever been made a question, whether the national debt should not be paid in the utmost good faith and according to the letter and spirit of the contract? The question was, what was good faith? and the letter and spirit of the contract were on those points. The republican platform and the enunciations of General Grant left, the people in the dark as much as ever. In this connection Mr. Boyer referred to the late Mr. Stevens' thrase about "the bloated bontholders," who sheld be paid the principal of the five-twentes in carrency; to Senator Morton, a high republican suthority and prominently named for the Sterctaryanip of the Treusury, who maintained that to pay the bonds in currency was a clear legal right according to contract, and to Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who held that to pay in greenbacks was not only a legal right but a moral duty, in so far us the late elections had continued the power of ridicalism. He held that it was a verdict extorted from the fear of the people, rather than from their judgment of the merits of the radical policy. The gentleman from Maine had said that with the steption of General Grant came a higher

standard of American citizenship. If that boasted standard of American citizenship were sought for, where was it to be found? In the latest illustration of radical reconstruction in Virginia he found that no inhabitant of the State should hold any State office nor sit on a jury unless he took an oath to recognize and accept the political equality of the negro. In other reconstructed States he found somewhat similar provisions. Was that the way in which the standard of American citizenship had been elevated by the republican party, which retained power by the votes of black barbaranns and the wholesale disfranchisement of white conservatives? He alluded to the fact

The Funeral of Cepeda-Indications of Popular Feeling-Sympathy Between Whites and

Don Camilo Cepeda, of Sancti Spiritu, breathed his last yesterday morning within the gloomy walls of Tacon prison, a victim to Spanish tyranny. In sacred cause he had espoused, he has fallen. Cepeda was taken prisoner a few weeks since on the field of battle and brought to this city, with six others, city prison, there to await their fate. Notwithstand-ing his strong and vigorous constitution, the brutal and inhuman treatment to which he, as well as his

cold, which under ordinary care would have soon passed off, brought him to an untimely end, thus adding his name to the illustrious roll of Cuban mar-tyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in the attempt to gain their country's independence. On being brought before the military tribunal for examina-Marzo, towards him, and, owing to the defant re-monstrances of Cepeda, the Judge ordered him back to his cell for eleven days more, which proved to be the coldest experienced for the last ten years. From thence he went forth to go before a higher tribunal,

body for decent burial. Application was made to

joined the procession, and as he want to withhold their feelings any longer, requested permission to carry the patriot dead. One of the first men of this island in every particular, a lawyer, answered, "certainly, no color, caste or faith is an impediment, here all are equal," thus showing the truthfulness of the Cubans when they proclaim that the impending struggle is for ilberty and equal rights, and nothing else. The rest of the route two pegroes carried the mourning tassels, and two whites, each color afternately changing, thus half by white and half by black citizens was the corpse carried to its final resting place.

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This funeral was the most imposing one that ever took place in Cuba. The only momentary disorder that occurred was on the arrival of the corpse at the gates of the cemetery, where the police endeavored to prevent the negroes entering its sacred precincts, but in vain; a voice cried out, "all must enter; there is no difference here:" and seeing that the police, true to their brutal natures, still persisted, the foremost with a rush pushed on and overcame all resistance. Thus the last day of the year has been one of great moment for Cuba, and significant of the birth of a greater spirit of resistance than ever to Spanish rule. It may well be said "that he who dies for his country lives eternally." The patriot Camilo Cepeda truly lives in death.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

A CUSIOUS DIVORCE CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

Singular Monomania in a Married Man.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 6.]

A curious case came to trial in Circuit Court No. 3 yesterday. It is a case in which Elizabeth Brauer note Lizzle Andrea, a nice, well euncated Franco-American young lady, with eighteen and a half summers smiling on her piacid brow, sues for a mility of the marriage vows pronounced between her and Henry Brauer, a handsome Teutonic cigarmaker of twenty-six. They were sparking for about two years and brought the matter to a nucleus after a year's engagement by getting married on November 10, 1887, in the church of St. Michael, at the hands of Father O'Brien, a Catholic priest. As his marriage drew near Henry, who seems to be of a nervous temperament, it is alleged, got a little deranged in his upper story. The dread of a plunge into the sea of matrimony unmanned him. He thought the world and the inhabitants thereof were against him. He acted most strangely, sometimes taking fluently, dippantly and foolishly; at other times he was sullen and melancholy. The ordeal of the customary preparation of going to confession before marriage in the Catholic Church was too much for him. The ceremony of marriage was more than he could bear, and, as he signified to a witness, "Father O'Brien had signed his death warrant." His ride from church, he is reported to have said, was to be his "fast carriage ride." He was afraid everybody was going to kill, to stab, to poison him. Even the savory dishes served up by bis affianced he deemed to be poisonous; but like a heroine she persisted in running the venture and wedding him. In the early days of the marriage his strange mode of acting got worse. He was frightened at every trivial object, and felt sure he was to be killed. Even a conductor on one of the Bremen cars was in his "mild"s eye" nabited in woman's clothes to assassinate him. Every dish or goblet handed to him should be first stated by his new bride to assure him there was no poison in it for him. Even of ste

FIRE IN A RESTAURANT.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Lane's dining saloon at the corner of Hall place and Seventh street, inficting a loss of \$700. The premises are insured for \$11,000 in the Globe, Park, Peter Cooper and Williamsourg City Insurance

BALLS LAST NI HT. Ball of Columbian Lodge, No. 484, F. and A. M. There was a morry little party of ladies and gen-tlemen assembled within the walls of Apollo Hall last umbers among its members some of our most long been famous for the recherche and enjoyable character of us balls and receptions. The ball given of the lodge, and will compare favorably with any similar festivity heid this season for selectness and enjoyability. Although the large dancing floor was not crowded to excess it was nevertheless sufficiently filled for comfort, and what was lacking in numbers was made up in sociability and true enjoyment. This could hardly have been otherwise where all were regarded as brothers, and where all present exerted themselves to make each other happy. The ball opened about a quarter to ten, and was continued without the sligatest interruption occurring to mar its harmony until nearly daylight this morning. Mr. Moris Weinstock acted as floor manager, and was ably assisted in his duties by Mr. J. A. Levy and the gentlemen of the floor committee. The terpsichorean programme contained no less than twenty-four dances of various kinds, which were indulged in with a 2est and spirit that did credit to the votaries of the numble-footed goddess. The fair daughters of Israel were resplendent in their beauty and jewels, and the toflets were extremely magnificent. White and the different shades of red were the prevailing colors, and it was a genarkable fact that scarcely any of the dresses of the dent in their beanty and jewels, and the toilets were extremely magnificent. White and the different shades of red were the prevailing colors, and it was a remarkable fact that scarcely any of the dresses of the ladies were overburdened with trimmings. During the intermission allowed for supper retiring Worshipful Master William Henry Smith was presented by Worshipful Master George R. Walker, on behalf of the members of the lodge, with a beautiful gold watch and chain, valued at \$350. After some near little speech-making the sport was resumed, and the dawn was already gliding the spires and housetops as many a fair head was laid upon the pillow to dream of the past night's festivities and to anticipate in blissful visions the next reunion of the Columbian Lodge.

on, which was held last evening at Irving Hall, was a complete success in every particular. The atte tion of dancing men was unusually good, and the ladies being in strong majority (as they always are at terpsichorean entertainments) the beaux enjoyed a charming variety of partners. Justice Mansfield opened the ball in person, whirling the graceful form of his tair partner through the gliddy mazes of the dance with marvelons skill and agility. The order of darling was arranged in the most approved style, and the manner in which the members of O'Brien's band acquitted themselves elicited warm expressions of approbation from all present. The members of the reception committee and the gentlemen who had charge of the floor rivulated each other in their attentions to the guests, and rendered invaluable aid to the worthy host and his staff of personal friends in keeping the ball rolling. Their exertions were so far rewarded that Manager Freligh, who was among the distinguished guests, pronounced the entertainment "an immense success." Among the ladies who were specially noticed for their personal attractions and elegant tollets were Mrs. Mansfield, who wore a handsome which costly white the ladies who were specially noticed for their personal attractions and elegant toilets were Mrs. Mansfield, who wore a handsonge black velvet dress, trimmed with costly white lace; Mrs. Geo. McCloud green moire antique, with black lace; Mrs. Charjes B. Ferrin, rich black satin dress and elegant lace shaw; Miss Bentley, purple sik dress; Mrs. S. T. Webster, delicate green sik; Mrs. Charles Burke, elegant brown dress, sit mmed with flowers; Mrs. Ed. Murphy, black velvet dress, with white lace shaw; Mrs. A. Swart, green moire antique, richly trimmed with point lace; Mrs. Hunt, black silk with white lace; Mrs. Lizzle Campbell, white satin, and Mrs. Bell, who wore a black corded silk. The display of jewelry was exceedingly rich. The costumes of the gentlemen were all more or less faultless.

Dancing was prolonged until a late hour, and on separating the guests one and all heartily endorsed.

Persons Who Were Seen and Some Who Were Not Seen-Spiritualistic Terpsiche-

Last evening the Everett Rooms, on Broadway, of dancers, on occasion of one of the dancing soc bles given by the Spiritualists of this city. Th persons were on the floor who could not be see the eyes of the unbelieving. The media who present seemed to be wrapped in contemplatio something which was invisible to most per and the faithful saw many forms of dep worthies. It is very probable that Andrew Jac was upon the floor, dressed in the costume a characterized his day, joining in the giddy and blundering through the modern figures. mind's eye is rather a large organ, and if all to run rampant it finds room for all of fancies and figures. One young lady, who hite appearance of a first class Spiritualist. ion, and on inquiry a gray-haired man informed us that she was acquainted in the spirit with many dead and buried worthers and it was generally thought that her feet were keeping tune with those of Benjamin Franklin, for whom she had a peculiar spiritualistic aminity. The number of rivible parsons on the floor was large, but the number of invisible parties could well have been larger. Good divines, gallant soldiers, sainted mothers, exalted grandmothers and departed great grandmothers no doubt graced the scene and rambied to the music of the band among the living representatives of the present wicked age. The attendance was at any rate good so far as those in the flesh were concerned. The worthy proprietor of a metropolitan hotel might be seen among the tripping throng, and also a number of well known citizens. The menue opnished a programme of twenty dances, and these were entered into with great zest and danced with a gusto which was truly delightful. When under spiritual influence these peculiar religionists may appear sleepy, but when on a dancing floor they appear very much like other people under similar circumstances. One of the best features in the afrair was that it was not kept up so late as is usual with dances in this fashionable age. The faithful could not stand more than five hours' intercourse with homan beings, and as they can call up their deceased friends whenever they can get into a trance there was no reason to remain longer in a public hall. The moral of the whole afrair was that after all Spiritualists can be as worldly as people of this world.

## RUMORED FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

It was rumored in the city last night that a colli-sion took place on the Eric Railroad near Suffern sion took place on the Eric Railroad near Suffern yesterday, in which a fireman and engineer were killed, but dilligent inquiry at a late hour failed in obtaining particulars of the socident. It is supposed that the train going West coilided with that coming East at or near Suffren through the disarrangement of a switch, and that the disaster resulted from this cause. The facts could not be obtained, however, at the late hour when the rumor of the accident reached this office, and it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty how the accident was occasioned.

A WILL OF MUNIFICENT CHARITIES.

The late Deacon I. Washburn's will, filed in Worcester, Mass., on the 7th instant, contains several munificent bequests. It gives 150 shares of the Washburn's Mose Mire Works to endow a memorial hospital in memory of the testator's two daughters. Five years after his death, if the assets exceed \$100,000, the trustees, tweive in number, are to make the excess a fund for a dispensary; and if it does not reach that sum the executors are to make up the deficit from the estates. At that period also, the trustees are to set apart \$50,000 as a real estate fund to build and repair a nospital, and the balance as a fund for interior hospital expenses. He bequeaths his estate on Summer street as a home for aged women, reserving a life rent therein to his wife, with \$25,000 for its maintenance. On his wife's death \$30,000 is to be added to his find and 250 shares of the wire works, par value \$30,000, one-half to be hers during life, and silfat her death to be delivered to the trustees at the home. Other bequests are \$10,000 to the testator's native town of Kingston, to establish a similar institution there; \$20,000 to the Bangor (Me.) Theological Saminary, on condition that they raise a like sum within two years; the Mission chapel on Summer street, Worcester; to the Union church, \$20,000 for its support, and \$4,000 for the londstrial school connected therewith: \$50,000 to the Worcester County Institute of Industrial Science by the will, and \$20,000 more by Friend Society, \$5,000 each. All the foregoing bequests are made free of revenue or other taxes, and the residue of the estate, after paying debts and private bequests, is to be divided pro rata among the six hast named associations. The executors are Emory Washburn and P. L. Moseo.